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## Notes on the Peace Congress.

Of the delegates appointed by the American Peace Society, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Mead and Benjamin F. Trueblood attended the Congress. Mr. Mead was chosen one of the vice-presidents, Benjamin F. Trueblood chairman of the committee on Questions of International Law, and Mrs. Mead served as a member of the committee on Current Questions.

The Peace Association of Friends in America was represented by Dr. Richard H. Thomas and Anna B. Thomas of Baltimore, and by Prof. John Chawner of California. Dr. Thomas served on the committee on Propaganda. The Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia was represented by Rev. Henry S. Clubb, who was in attendance a part of the time.

In his opening remarks as chairman, Dr. R. Spence Watson of Newcastle-on-Tyne incidentally observed that in more than eighty cases of dispute between employer and employees, in which he had served as arbitrator, his decision had not been once questioned by either side, but loyally accepted.

A prayer meeting was held each morning in one of the large committee rooms, a half-hour before the Congress opened. It was attended by a considerable number of delegates.

At the closing banquet, after the members were all seated, the Lord Provost, who presided, tapped upon his glass, and when all were silent, he arose and in a very simple and natural way returned thanks to God for his blessings.

At the opening of the Congress the chairman in a very feeling way alluded to the great sorrow which had fallen upon the people of the United States by the assassination of the President. The Congress heartily joined him in the expression of their deep sympathy with our country in the cruel affliction which had befallen it.

Professor Geddes of Aberdeen, through whose influence in large measure the international school was held during the Paris Exposition, and who in his way is one of the most efficient promoters of a better internationalism, twice entertained members of the Congress at tea, or rather they did, for Mrs. Geddes, who most efficiently aids in all his work, was with him.

While the first session of the Congress was in progress, Mr. Andrew Carnegie was receiving the freedom of the city of Glasgow from the hands of the Lord Provost and Corporation. In his speech on the occasion Mr. Carnegie entered a vigorous protest against war.

The special train which carried the members of the Congress to the boat landing, on the afternoon of the excursion to the Kyles of Bute, had printed posters in all the coaches reading: "The Peace Conference." It was a good omen of the coming time when peace shall run throughout the lands and to the ends of the earth.

Dr. Schmidt, who interpreted so ably for the Peace Congress at Paris last year, was interpreter again this year. He did the service in such a faithful and complete way as to win the admiration of all.

The necessity of translation and sometimes of a re-translation, as was the case when German was spoken in the Congress, wastes a good deal of the time of an international gathering, and makes one feel deeply the need of a universal language. Unfortunately, such a language cannot be artificially created, much attention as some of our peace friends are devoting to the subject. We must wait for one to grow, as will certainly be the case some day.

The funds to meet the expenses of the Congress were raised through the British peace societies, by generous contributions from the friends of peace in England and Scotland. The foreign delegates were entertained free at the luncheon, banquet and on the excursion, by the British members. Everything possible was done by the British committees and members for the convenience and comfort of the "foreigners," for which they have the abundant thanks of all those from over-sea and over-channel.

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## Editorial Notes.

### Board of Directors.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society on September 30, Secretary Trueblood, who had just returned from the Peace Congress at Glasgow, gave a summary report of the work of the Congress, an extended account of which is found in this paper. The subject of sending an address to the Pan-American Conference about to assemble in the city of Mexico, and of having a representative in that city during the Conference, was discussed, and then left in the hands of the President and Secretary, with full powers. A committee, consisting of Drs. S. F. Hershey, W. A. Mowry and the Secretary, was appointed to prepare and send a brief memorial to President Roosevelt. Following is the memorial which was prepared and forwarded:

*"Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States:*

"The Board of Directors of the American Peace Society, at their first meeting for the season, held this day, desire to express their profound sorrow and regret at the sad and tragic death of the late President.

"They wish also to convey to you their felicitation that the large and grave responsibilities of state have providentially fallen upon one possessing such a high sense of honor and intrinsic integrity, who will to the fullest extent strive for the highest welfare of this great nation.

"They desire, furthermore, to express their confidence that all possible influence within your power as Chief Executive of the nation will be exerted to promote relations of cordial friendship with other countries, and to secure the general and permanent peace of the world."

**President's  
Reply.**

The following letter from the President's Secretary, Mr. G. B. Cortelyou, has been received in reply to the above message:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, October 8, 1901.

*My Dear Sir:* The President is in receipt of your letter of recent date, and requests me to thank you, and through you the members of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society, for the kindly message sent him, which he sincerely appreciates.

Very truly yours,

G. B. CORTELYOU,  
*Secretary to the President.*

**Pan-American  
Conference.**

Arrangements are now practically completed for the Pan-American Congress, which is to assemble in the city of Mexico, on the 22d of this month. The American delegates are W. I. Buchanan, Henry E. Davis, Volney W. Foster, Charles M. Pepper and John Barrett. Each of the delegates is to make a special study of one of the subjects to come before the Congress. His report will then be examined by the delegation as a whole before being laid before the Congress. The subject of arbitration has been assigned to Mr. Buchanan, railway communication to Mr. Davis, reciprocity to Mr. Pepper and Mr. Foster, and the international court of claims to Mr. Barrett. Many of the South American delegates are coming to Washington, and will go with the American delegates by special train, by way of St. Louis. President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay expect from the Congress important results affecting the welfare of the states of the Western Hemisphere. President Roosevelt has announced his intention to do everything practicable to aid the American delegation in making the Congress instrumental in solidifying the interests of the American republics. No effort is to be made by the American delegation to dominate the Congress. The representatives of the various republics will meet on terms of entire equality, and the deliberations will be confined to the subjects set forth in the program, or which may be taken up by the choice of the Congress. The subject of arbitration is likely to hold the foremost place on the program. No intimation is yet given of the form which any arbitration treaty which may be drawn will assume. But we shall be much surprised if the treaty drawn shall not make provision for reference of controversies to the Hague court. The United States and Mexico are both parties to the Hague convention, and their delegates may be expected to use their influence to secure such action by the American republics as will bring them all within the scope of its provisions. This, it seems to us, is the natural and desirable course to take. It would be an act of statesmanship of the very highest order to bind the American republics in a bond of arbitration, and secure their admission to the arbitration court already set up by a majority of the civilized powers, and ready for work.

**Peace in the  
Old Testament.**

In a recent article in the *Independent*, on "The Old Testament and Militarism," Goldwin Smith writes as follows:

"A jingo church dignitary, flattering the prevailing passion for war, appeals to whole books of the Old Testament, which, he says, 'ring with the clash of conquest.' If he listens to certain books of the Old Testament he may hear not only the clash of conflict, but the shrieks of men, women and children of a captured town indiscriminately butchered, and the groans of the whole population of conquered cities tortured under harrows of iron or passed through the brick kiln. But the ideal Hebrew policy (Deut. 20: 1-9) is not militarist; it is very much the reverse. I may repeat what I said on this subject many years ago, when the Old Testament was cited in defense of American slavery.

"War was the universal state of nations in early times, and the strong, though coarse foundations of human character were laid in the qualities of the warrior. The Jews were always surrounded and always threatened by war; therefore, to fight valiantly for his country and his Temple was part not only of the civil duty, but of the moral training of a Jew, and to be with the people in the hour of battle and exhort them to behave bravely was part of the office of the priest, and consistent with his calling.

" 'When thou goest out to battle against thine enemies and seest horses and chariots and a people more than thou, be not afraid of them: for the Lord thy God is with thee, which brought thee up out of the land of Egypt. And it shall be, when ye are come nigh unto the battle, that the priest shall approach and speak unto the people, and shall say unto them, Hear, O Israel, ye approach this day unto battle against your enemies: let not your hearts faint, fear not and do not tremble, neither be ye terrified because of them; for the Lord your God is he that goeth with you, to fight for you against your enemies to save you.'

"On the other hand, there is no exaltation of war above other callings, or of the military character above all other characters, such as we find in Greece, at Rome and in the other ancient nations. There is none of that false estimate of moral qualities which produced the institutions of Sparta, and which partly leads Plato, in his ideal republic, to propose that woman shall be trained to take part equally with man in the work of war. There are no provisions for triumphs or other military rewards; no incentives to military ambition; no rules for military education. No heaven is opened, as in the Koran, to those who fight bravely for the true God. 'Peace in all your borders' is the blessing, though war is not a crime. And military pride, instead of being nursed, is rebuked by the words of the passage last quoted, which bids the Israelite put his trust, in the hour of battle, not in his own might, but in the presence of the Lord his God.

"Not only so, but wars of conquest are made almost impossible by the law forbidding forced service, the means by which the great armies of the East are raised. This law follows immediately upon the passage last quoted. We see, also, that 'the captains of the armies to lead the people' are not to be made till the people are actually in the field, so that there would be no military caste or profession always burning to go to war.

"The God of the Hebrews, then, is not characteristically 'a God of battles.' Compared with the gods of other nations, he is a God of Peace. Yet he has been taken for a God of battles, as well as for a God of slavery, and his name has been invoked in unjust and fanatical wars. Christian churches, in pandering to the lust of war, would apostatize not only from the principles of the New, but from those of the Old Testament."

### Brevities.

. . . A branch of the Bureau of American Republics has been established in the city of Mexico, to be opened during the Conference which begins there the latter part of this month.

. . . The threatened war between Venezuela and Colombia has not yet commenced, though the situation is somewhat critical. Troops have faced each other for two weeks and more on the frontier without beginning hostilities. The head of the Venezuela nationalist revolutionary party, Dr. Urbaneja, says that President Castro is not likely to declare war against Colombia, as he can not do so legally without the consent of the Congress, which does not meet till February, and which he thinks is opposed to war. As head of the nationalists, Dr. Urbaneja is opposed to war.

. . . The United States government has opened negotiations with the Bulgarian and Turkish officials for the rescue of Ellen M. Stone, a missionary of the American Board, who was recently carried off by brigands into the mountains of Bulgaria. She was seized for the purpose of obtaining a ransom. One hundred and ten thousand dollars has been demanded for her release. The State Department is doing everything possible for her rescue, and is confident that her release will be secured.

. . . The Democratic platform of Massachusetts for this fall declares that "the imperialistic spirit must be opposed, at home and abroad," and that "the people of the Philippine Islands should be prepared for speedy self-government, and for ultimate independence under American protection."

. . . The new Nicaragua canal treaty is reported to be complete. Correspondence concerning it between the British government and ours has ceased. It is said to follow in general the lines of the old treaty, though it is reported to be considerably more favorable to the United States. The nature of the neutrality clause is kept strictly secret for the present. The new treaty will probably be sent to the Senate immediately on the reassembling of Congress.

. . . The Executive Committee of the Peace Society, London, at its regular meeting on September 20, adopted the following resolution, a copy of which they have sent us: "The Committee of the Peace Society desires to express the deep sympathy felt by all friends of Peace with the American people, in the loss they have sustained by the assassination of President McKinley. In the late President they recognized a man of the highest aims, whose purpose was ever the welfare of his country, and the maintenance of friendly relations with Great Britain."

. . . Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas met September 11 on board the German imperial yacht "Hohenzollern," at Hela, Prussia. They "remained in animated conversation until luncheon." Nobody knows what they said, or what influence it may have in international affairs. No American reporter was a member of the party.

. . . We very much hope that this report, sent by Reuter's from St. Petersburg under date of September 9, is not true in the particulars relating to the action of the police: "Just before Count Tolstoy left his residence at Yasnaya Polyana for the Crimea, where he will spend the autumn, the pupils of a young ladies' school came, headed by their mistress, to bid farewell to the illustrious writer, and offer him some flowers. Some young people of the district also took part in this demonstration of sympathy. They were subsequently arrested by the police, and the schoolmistress was dismissed from her post."

. . . The fake about the finding of ten thousand English sovereigns in an old hulk in Lake Champlain, sunk during the Revolutionary War, has served one good purpose. It has enabled the international lawyers to decide in advance to whom such a treasure-trove would belong. In case, therefore, any such find should be made hereafter, we should not have a *casus belli* on our hands.

. . . The United States government has made a tender of good offices to Venezuela and Colombia in the matter of the dispute now pending between them and threatening war.

. . . The political wiseacres have been unable to tell us exactly the significance of the Czar's visit to France. His Majesty's "call" has immensely pleased the French people, and may result in a good deal more money being loaned to Russia.

. . . The official returns showed that the South African concentration camps contained in August 137,619 persons. The deaths numbered 2,345, of which 1,878 were those of children. The number of deaths for September is not yet officially given, but it is sure to be not much different from that of August.

. . . The battle of Santiago is being fought over again in the court of inquiry by officers "ablaze in gold and lace," and the miserable squabble is costing the nation a thousand dollars a day.

### Proceedings of the Glasgow Peace Congress.

#### CONFERENCE OF THE CHURCHES.

The tenth International Peace Congress, as previously announced, opened its sessions at Glasgow, Scotland, on the 10th of September, in Berkeley Hall, St. Andrews Halls, and continued for four days.

The Congress proper was preceded by a Conference of the Churches on the 9th, which proved to be a most profitable occasion. The incoming delegates were given an informal reception and tea on Saturday evening, the 7th. About two hundred persons were present. After a social hour, during which the delegates met and introductions took place, Ex-Mayor Clark of Paisley, president of the West of Scotland Peace and Arbitration Society, took the chair and extended a cordial welcome to the